

NOTES ON FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN ORCHIDS

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HABENARIA X RAFINESQUEI Beckner, nom. nov., based on

Blephariglottis bicolor Raf., Flora Telluriana, Cent. II, p. 39, 1836; not Habenaria bicolor Conrath and Kraenzl., in Vierteljahrsschr. Nat. Ges. Zurich, Li:131, 1906 (Flora Capensis V, III:123, 1913).

Synonyms: Habenaria schweinfurthii C.A. Luer, Am. Orchid Soc. Bull. 34:324, April 1968. Habenaria bicolor (Raf.) Beckner, Am. Orchid Soc. Bull. 37:480, June 1968.

In typing, the X symbol for hybridity was lost in my paper. The H. bicolor Coranath & Kraenzl., of the Transvaal of Africa, was missed in preparing that account. It is possible that some of the other names given to the Habenaria blephariglottis group were based upon this hybrid, and thus have priority. But I am unable to see anything that supports such a conclusion. Herbarium specimens are rather inconclusive, since the morphology of the parental species is so close. Florida localities known to me for H. X rafinesquei are in Bradford, Duval, Hillsborough, Manatee, Nassau, Osceola, and Polk counties. Nash, in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 22:157-158, 1895, may have had this hybrid from near Eustis, Lake County.

Dressler (Brittonia 13:253-266, July 1961) has summarized the distinctions between Encyclia and Epidendrum. No arguments for continuing to merge these genera have appeared in the years since. It is necessary to make the following transfers:

Encyclia hodgeana (A.D. Hawkes) Beckner comb. nov., based on Epidendrum hodgeanum A.D. Hawkes, Orquidea 18:171, 1957. Hawkes has correctly pointed out that Epidendrum altissimum Bateman ex. Ldl. Bot. Reg. 124:Misc. 38, 1838, is a later homonym of Epidendrum altissimum Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib. 30, 1760.

Britton and Millspaugh, in the Bahama Flora, p. 92, 1920, included Epidendrum gracile and Epidendrum altissimum Batem. under their "catch-all" name Encyclia diurna. The species is often cultivated in Florida as "Epidendrum gracile" and a number of garden hybrids have been produced. True Encyclia gracilis (Ldl.) Schltr. (Epidendrum gracile Ldl., Bot. Reg. 21:pl. 1765, 1835.) is a natural hybrid of Encyclia hodgeana X E. tampensis. I have seen this growing with the parents on New Providence Island.

ENCYCLIA TRUNCATA (Cogn.) Beckner comb. nov., based on

Epidendrum truncatum Cogn., in Urb. Symb. Antill. VI:496, 1910.

ENCYCLIA OLIVACEA (Cogn.) Beckner comb. nov., based on

Epidendrum olivaceum Cogn., in Urb. Symb. Antill. VI:506, 1910.

The last two species are part of a complex in Hispaniola, that needs field study. It is possible that Tetramicra species have contributed genes.